

The Surveyor and the Sustainable Development Goals

Ghana Institute of Surveyors
12th Surveyors' Week

Accra, Ghana, 20th - 24th February 2017

 www.fig.net/



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FIG Vice President

**How we can enable the
Transformation of our world**

Ghana Institute of Surveyors
12th Surveyors' Week,
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The 2030 Agenda



Transforming our world



**The Surveyors Journey
Time line 12!**



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Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG International Reach
3. The Global Agenda
4. Moving to the high ground
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final Remarks

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1. Reflections

2030 AGENDA



FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- **The 2030 Agenda**
- **Translating** ambitious global commitments into concrete action

Post the MDG's

- Much has changed
- World has awoken to the issue of Tenure

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Reflections

- How Land professionals could best serve the global agenda to transform it into implementation, and
- Using our expertise to work collaboratively with local communities

**Can we enable the
Transformation of our world?**

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2. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. **FIG with International reach**
 - **Who**
 - **What**
 - **How**
3. The Global Agenda
4. Moving to the high ground
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final reflective words

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FIG **Who: International Federation of Surveyors**

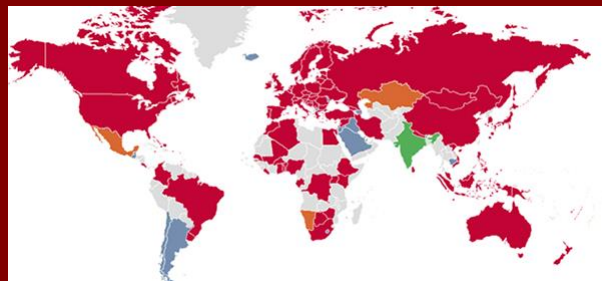


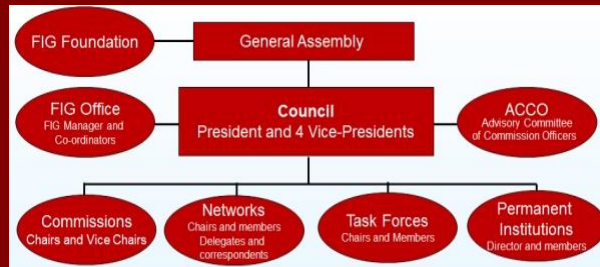
FIG:

- Members organisation,
- Comprising national associations, academics, and corporate members
- Drawing from over 115 countries

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What: Global Members Organisation



- General Assembly – oversight and voting
- Council: President and 4 VP’s over a 4 year term (2015-18)
- Other administrative bodies
 - 3 Networks: Young Surveyors, Regional Capacity development (Africa + Asia Pacific), Standards.
 - 10 Commissions (ACCO)

How: Contribution

Professional Development

- - Global forum for professional discussions and interactions
- - Conferences, symposia, commission working groups,

Institutional Development

- - Institutional support for educational and professional development at national and international level

Global Development

- - Cooperation with international NGO’s such as the UN agencies, World Bank, and sister organisations
- - Joint activities and common policy-making to reduce poverty and enforce sustainable development



Depth of experience



Activity and outputs with Commissions:

1. Professional standards & practice
2. Professional Education
3. Spatial information management
4. Hydrography
5. Positioning and measurement
6. Engineering surveys
7. Land management & cadastre
8. Spatial planning and economic development
9. Valuation and real estate
10. Construction economics



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3. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG with International reach
3. **The Global Agenda**
 - **SDGs**
 - **The World awakes to Land**
 - **Good land governance**
4. Moving to the high ground
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final reflective words

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Transforming Our World



UN Sustainable development summit Sept 2015

- An agreed global and united policy to manage and transform the social, economic and environmental dimensions of humanity and our planet
- Blueprint to guide us for next 15 years with greater accountability than the MDGs,
- Because.....

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 17 Goals, 169 targets, and about 230 indicators



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>



- GOAL 1** **End poverty** in all its forms everywhere
- GOAL 2** **Zero hunger**; achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- GOAL 3** **Good Health and well being**; ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- GOAL 4** **Quality education**; ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all
- GOAL 5** **Gender equality** and empower all women and girls
- GOAL 6** **Clean water and sanitation**; availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- GOAL 7** **Affordable and clean energy**; access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- GOAL 8** **Decent work and economic growth**; sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- GOAL 9** **Industry, innovation and infrastructure**; resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation
- GOAL 10** **Reduced inequality** within and among countries
- GOAL 11** **Sustainable cities and communities**; make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- GOAL 12** **Responsible consumption and production**; sustainable consumption and production patterns
- GOAL 13** **Climate action**; combat climate change and its impacts
- GOAL 14** **Life below water**; conserved and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- GOAL 15** **Life on land**; protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss
- GOAL 16** **Peace, justice and strong institutions**; peaceful, inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- GOAL 17** **Partnerships for the goals**; strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The World awakes to Land...



6 SDG goals with land component:

- G1: Ending Poverty (tg4)
- G2: Zero Hunger (tg3)
- G5: Gender Equality
- G11: Sustainable Cities
- G13: Climate Action
- G15: Life on land

But

- Land is cross cutting: it is the root of how our societies operate (econ/social/ env)

Governance Of Tenure



- **Responsible governance of tenure** is fair and equitable governance, which seeks to bring the greatest good to the most people, while minimizing adverse impacts on individuals or groups, and keeping in mind the principle of sustainability.



- **What:** It is the way in which access to and control over natural resources is managed in a society (Allows for a continuum).

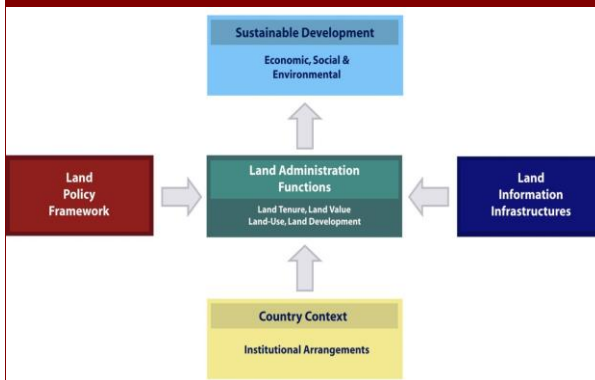


- **Refers:** Organisations AND rules and process (FAO VGGT's)

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Land Governance



The land management paradigm: Prof S Enemark, et al

Land governance is about the policies, processes and institutions by which land, property and natural resources are managed.

This includes decisions on access to land; land rights; land use; land development.

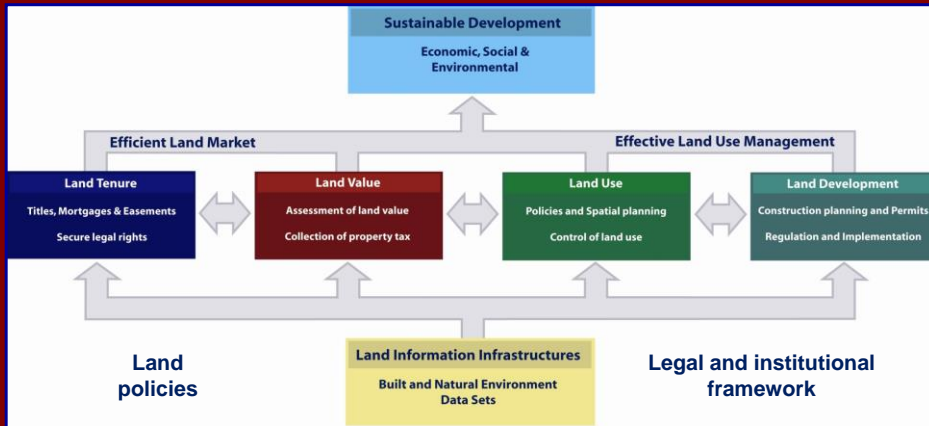
Land governance is about determining & implementing sustainable land policies.

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Land Administration Systems

Land Administration Systems provide the infrastructure for implementation of land policies and land management strategies in support of sustainable development.



Land Tenure: Allocation and security of rights in lands; legal surveys of boundaries; transfer of property;
 Land Value: Assessment of the value of land and properties; gathering of revenues through taxation;
 Land-Use: Control of land-use through adoption of planning policies and land-use regulations at various levels;
 Land Develop: Building of new infrastructure; implementation of construction works and the change of land-use

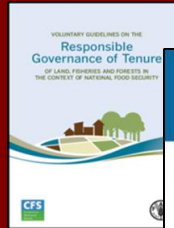


4. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG with International reach
3. The Global Agenda
4. Moving to the high ground
 - The wider global agenda
 - Cities & infrastructure
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final reflective words

The Wider Global Agenda

Promoting human rights and gender equity

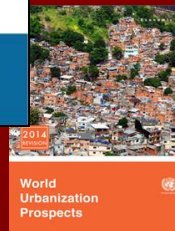


Applying responsible governance of tenure

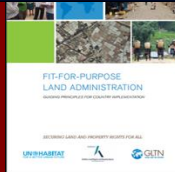
Applying the social tenure domain model



Climate change mitigation and adaptation



Rapid urbanisation and slum upgrading



Building Fit-For-Purpose LA systems - fast, affordable and upgradeable.

FIG and Global Initiatives

What FIG member Associations and Networks are doing to support the 2030 global agenda:

- i. The VGGT's
- ii. UN- GGIM
- iii. GLTN/ Fit for Purpose
- iv. The New Urban Agenda

i) Responsible Governance of Tenure - VGGT's



FAO web site:
www.fao.org/nr/tenure

- **International soft law**
- An important document that has been adopted by the world community, which sets out principles and practices that can be used to improve the governance of tenure.

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What is Responsible Governance of Tenure?

- **Responsible governance of tenure** is fair and equitable governance.. greatest good to the many.... minimizing adverse impactsand keeping in mind **the principle of sustainability**.

Principles

- **Recognition and respect** for tenure right holders and their rights.
- 2. **Safeguarding and protection** of tenure rights against threats and infringements.
- 3. Promotion and facilitation of the enjoyment and **exercise of tenure rights**.
- 4. Provision of **access to justice** to deal with infringements to tenure rights.
- 5. **Prevention of tenure disputes**, violent conflicts and corruption.

FIG



Africa Regional Network Ivory Coast, Abidjan 2016

- **Theme: African Land Professionals working to ensure good land governance: What you can do about it**
- Workshop focus: to Build future resilience into land professional practices to improve governance of tenure,
Supported by
- Dr W. Odame Larbi (AU/ FAO) and IMwathane (AU/LPI)
- West Africa Young surveyors: Core team incl Surv Daniel Brown



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ii) UN Global Geospatial Information Management



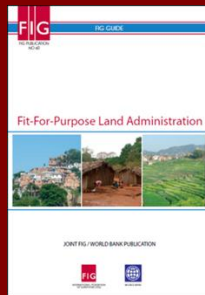
- **Mandate** (part) to provide a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to build and strengthen national capacity on geospatial information, and
- Includes an **expert group** on land administration and management
- Aiming to increase the amount of **standards** e.g. geodetic framework, and guidance to the geospatial community (Kadaster and FIG VP Mikael Lilje)
- Output so far: 2014 guide to standards in geospatial information management

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iii) Fit-For-Purpose

- “There is an urgent need to build systems which can identify the way land is occupied and used and provide security of tenure and control of the use of land”.
- “When building such systems the focus should be on a **“fit-for-purpose approach”** that will meet the needs of society today and can be incrementally improved over time”.



<http://www.fig.net/pub/figpub/pub60/figpub60.htm>



FIG /WB Declaration

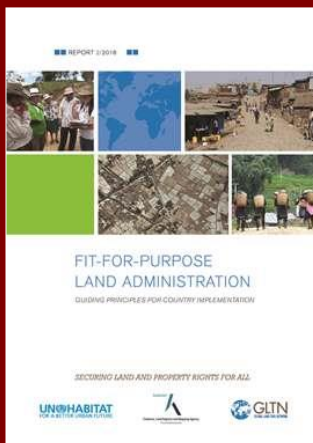


A **fit-for-purpose** approach includes the following elements:

- **Flexible** in the spatial data capture approaches to provide for varying use and occupation.
- **Inclusive** in scope to cover all tenure and all land.
- **Participatory** in approach to data capture and use to ensure community support.
- **Affordable** for the government to establish and operate, and for society to use.
- **Reliable** in terms of information that is authoritative and up-to-date.
- **Attainable** to establish the system within a short timeframe and within available resources.
- **Upgradeable** with regard to incremental improvement over time in response to social and legal needs and emerging economic opportunities.

FIG/WB, 2014

Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration Guiding Principles for Country Implementation



<http://www.gltm.net/index.php/publications/publications-list/send/2-gltm-documents/2332-fit-for-purpose-land-administration-guiding-principles-for-country-implementation>

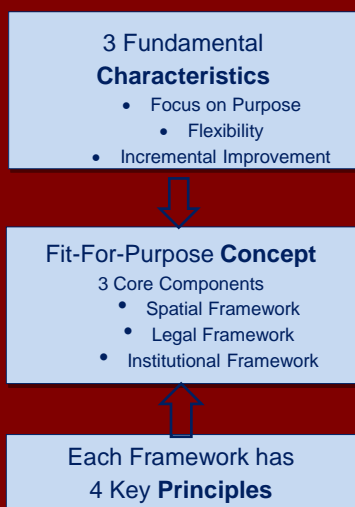


▪ The cadastral gap:

Only about 40 countries in the world have well functioning land administration systems
In most developing countries less than 10 per cent of the land is included in formal systems.

- **Limitations:** Western style systems are **too costly** and too time consuming and capacity demanding – and they do not serve the millions of people whose tenure are predominantly **social rather than legal**.
- **Benefits:** Will ensure that basic and **appropriate land administration systems** are built within a relatively short time frame and at affordable costs ... they can then be **incrementally improved** over time.
- **Good practice:** Rwanda leads the way with about 10 million parcels demarcated and registered in about five years - unit costs of 6 USD per parcel

Fit-For-Purpose Approach



- **Focus on Purpose:**
Focusing firstly on the “what” in terms of the end outcome and then designing the “how” to be the most “fit” for achieving the purpose.
- **Flexibility:**
It is about flexibility in terms of demands for accuracy; for recording of a range of different tenure types, and for shaping the legal and institutional framework to best accommodate societal needs.
- **Incremental improvement:**
A Fit-For-Purpose approach will ensure that basic and appropriate land administration systems are built within a relatively short time frame and at affordable costs ... and the systems can then be incrementally improved over time..

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Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

KEY PRINCIPLES		
Spatial Framework	Legal Framework	Institutional Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visible (physical) boundaries rather than fixed boundaries ▪ Aerial / satellite imagery rather than field surveys ▪ Accuracy relates to the purpose rather than technical standards ▪ Demands for updating and opportunities for upgrading and ongoing improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A flexible framework designed along administrative rather than judicial lines. ▪ A continuum of tenure rather than just individual ownership ▪ Flexible recordation rather than only one register ▪ Ensuring gender equity for land and property rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good land governance rather than bureaucratic barriers ▪ Holistic institutional framework rather than sectorial siloes ▪ Flexible IT approach rather than high-end technology solutions ▪ Transparent land information with easy and affordable access for all

FIG

FIG Ongoing discussions.....



- **World Bank:** Land and Poverty Conference 2017: Responsible Land Governance, Towards an Evidence-Based Approach (March 2017, WDC)



- **GLTN/ FIG** Africa Regional Network: Implementing FFP (July 2017 tbc)

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iv) New Urban Agenda



- Launch: UN Habitat III/ WUF, Quito 2016
- Ethos: Integrated with SDG's
- Implementation:
 - government addressing the SDG- i.e. leadership, governance and political will
 - Local finance, local partners, local people
- People led process
- Above all, Integrated urban planning.....

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SDG Goal 11: Cities



- Significant **change in attitudes** toward land with the rise of human rights law and the proposals in the MDG/ SDG
- Cities are where the battle of sustainable development will be won or lost (food security, rural sustainability etc.)
-and,

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Infrastructure



- Recognition that infrastructure one of the first key investment projects
- Difficult to achieve major planned re-development because of the procedural and compensation complexities creating a need for alternative collaborative approaches
- Watch out in 2017 for:
 - UN State of Cities Report
 - FIG, ARN workshop

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Global to Local

- After all development happens locally, it is
 - where people and grassroots campaigns push their governments to do their jobs;
 - where NGOs and social enterprises find creative solutions to seemingly intractable problems;
 - where responsible business create jobs and innovation;
 - where visionary leaders cut fuels subsidies and leave office when they are meant to.

(Devex Dec 2015)

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5. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG with International reach
3. The Global Agenda
4. Moving to the high ground
5. **Dealing in knowledge**
 - **Global to Local**
 - **Trend watching**
 - **Being Smart**
6. Final reflective words

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Global to Local to Global

The SDGs may be the crowning global achievement of 2015; but land professionals deal in local realities.

- Are we battle- hardened to see a better world?
 - The realities, and continuing volatile trends
 - Rising confidence among people and diminishing confidence in government,
 - Growing geopolitical tensions amongst nations that consider themselves both great and under threat,
 - Increasing power of epidemics in a globalised world taunting an already stretched global health system, and
 - Reactionary views all too often, outsmarting reason in politics and society
-Act on the Trends

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Trend: The War for Talent (RICS)



- Diversity & Inclusivity is simply what you can see whether it is race, sex, religion or disability. What is more important is a culture of inclusivity where it is the norm to have people from different backgrounds who think differently and can share a wide range of experiences
- Four generations in the work place, collaborative working.
- The profession needs to show case the reputation that it is valued and that it can (and does) offer **exciting careers with a social purpose**, accordingly it need to attract the best and the brightest, regardless of where they come from because this will be the only way the profession can evolve

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6. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
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5. Dealing in knowledge

6. Final Remarks

- **Stepping up**
- **Shaping**

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Surveyors Stepping Up - 3 Pillars of Influences?

(K Bell WB/ FIG WW 2016)



Science and technology

- Measure, model and monitor
- Data integration
- Provide the evidence
- Innovation, tools and outcomes

Policy framework

- Political awareness
- Evidence based policy
- Inter-governmental
- Decision making
- Influence

Sustainable development

- Local to global issues
- People, cities
- Livelihoods
- Ecosystems
- Development

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The Future We want to shape



Sustainable and holistic development:

- **People:** Responsible government of tenure
- **Partnership:** Rapid urbanisation, managing land use
- **Peace:** Human rights and equality
- **Planet:** Climate change and natural disasters
- **Prosperity:** Economic livelihoods, land and property

Innovation! (Bill Gates- 2015)

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Our Journey is far reaching!



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FIG

Thank You

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